

Once known as Camp Town, LaMott was the home to Camp William Penn and 11 black regiments. These regiments were the first authorized Federal black soldiers trained to fight who were legally recognized as able to sell their labor. They were part of the original forces of the U.S. Army and were considered some of the best soldiers in the Army.

This was best illustrated by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler in his comments on October 11, 1864 when he stated: "Better men were never led, better officers were never led by better men * * * These troops * * * bring honor to the American Army."

In addition, or perhaps as a result, the First Federal U.S. Army Noncommissioned Negro Officers' School was established here in 1864.

LaMott was the location for the first use of a Doctrine of Equal Rights on September 1, 1863. It was also the site of the first filed U.S. Public Accommodation case for the right of African-Americans to ride inside public street cars in 1864. The rule granting the right was in 1867.

LaMott was also home to many notable abolitionists who lived and worked in and around Camp Town. Included in this list are Lucretia Mott, Harriett Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Jay Cooke, Ephraim Barker, Edwin Stanton, and Edward Davis.

After the war, Camp Town—or LaMott, as we know it—continued to serve as a shining example to the rest of the Nation of a community dedicated to racial quality. Lucretia Mott and her brother-in-law, Edward M. Davis, were known primarily for their heroic activities to end slavery and for their leadership in the Underground Railroad. They continued their fine work by helping black families, many of whom were former slaves to settle in and become part of the peaceful, cohesive, and productive community of LaMott.

As evidenced by the tremendous expression of public support this morning, I know that this is a community that is still dedicated to helping each American to fulfill his or her individual potential. I was honored to share in today's special LaMott Day Celebration and to extend my best wishes for the continued success of the Camp William Penn Interpretive Center and the Emancipation Proclamation Museum.

Finally, I wish to express my special congratulations to the organization's Executive Director Perry Triplett for his vision, dedication, and compassion.

FOUR MORE YEARS? HERE ARE 40 REASONS TO SAY NO

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article, written by Jeff Jacoby, for insertion into the RECORD:

[From the Boston Globe, Sept. 27, 1996]

FOUR MORE YEARS? HERE ARE 40 REASONS TO SAY NO

[By Jeff Jacoby]

Bill and Hillary Clinton want to extend their grip on the Executive Branch for four more years. I can give you 40 reasons to turn them down. In no particular order:

1. Joycelyn Elders.

2. According to the General Accounting Office, ethics investigations of the Clintons and their aides are costing taxpayers more than \$1 million per month.

3. Eighty-six men, women, and children died in Waco, Tex., after the FBI used grenade launchers to mount a CS gas attack on their compound.

4. "100,000 more police on the streets." Seen them yet?

5. "A tax cut for the middle class." Seen it yet?

6. Clinton went on national television and answered questions about his underwear.

7. The candidate: "We're going to end welfare as we know it." The President: Vetoes two welfare-reform bills before finally, reluctantly, signing a third.

8. His pet scheme—AmeriCorps—pays college-age "volunteers" more than \$7 an hour.

9. Webster Hubbell.

10. "Clinton's an unusually good liar. Unusually good. Do you realize that?"—Democratic U.S. Sen. (and Medal of Honor recipient) Bob Kerrey of Nebraska.

30. Sent Jimmy Carter to cut a deal with the North Koreans: We agreed to give Pyongyang free oil, two free nuclear reactors, diplomatic ties and increased trade—and Pyongyang agreed to dismantle its bomb making facilities in 10 years.

31. The Clinton tax increase on Social Security recipients hit 5.5 million retirees.

32. At the first sign of controversy, he walked away from Zoe Baird.

33. And from Kimba Wood.

34. And from Lani Guinier.

35. He chose to celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow—Berlin's ally in invading Poland and starting World War II.

36. "The Arkansas state troopers said they were often called upon to act as intermediaries to arrange and conceal Clinton's extramarital encounters. They say they frequently picked up and delivered gifts from Clinton to various women, and often drove Clinton . . . to meetings with women. 'We were more than bodyguards. We had to lie, cheat and cover up for that man,' said Larry G. Patterson, a 26-year veteran state trooper"—Los Angeles Times, Dec. 21, 1993.

37. Hazel O'Leary.

38. Key Clinton adviser on "family values": Dick Morris.

39. The candidate: "We should not reward China with improved trade status when it has . . . failed to make sufficient progress on human rights since the Tiananmen Square massacre." The President: "I am moving, therefore, to delink human rights from the annual extension of most-favored-nation trading status."

40. Clinton argued in court that Paula Jones's sexual harassment lawsuit should be postponed until he leaves office because he is on "active duty" as commander in chief.

There. Forty reasons to turn out the Clintons, and I didn't even get to Warren Christopher. Did I omit your favorite grounds for chanting "No More Years"? Just send them to me in care of the Boston Globe (jacoby@globe.com) or Box 2378, Boston, MA 02107. I'll supply another Top 40 list before the election.

11. The candidate: "I think President Bush played racial politics with the Haitian refugees. I wouldn't be shipping those poor people back." The President: "The practice of returning those who fled Haiti by boat will continue. . . . Those who do leave Haiti . . . will be stopped and directly returned by the U.S. Coast Guard."

12. His "Cabinet that looks like America" contained 14 lawyers and 10 millionaires.

13. Hillary's 1,342-page health care "reform" would have created 33 new federal agencies and 200 regional alliances, added \$70 billion to the federal budget deficit—and

taken away your right to choose your own doctor.

14. Terrorists at the White House I: Yasser Arafat.

15. Terrorists at the White House II: Gerry Adams.

16. George Bush was right: Clinton did turn the White House into the waffle house.

17. The candidate: "Bush hasn't fought a real war on crime and drugs. I will." The President: Slashed the Office of National Drug Control Policy; teen-age drug use doubled from 1992 to 1995.

18. First priority of his first week in office: gays in the military.

19. Hiked the tax on gasoline to its highest rate ever.

20. Shut down two of the four runways at Los Angeles International Airport so he could have his hair cut aboard Air Force One by Cristophe of Beverly Hills.

21. Cristophe's going rate: \$200 per haircut.

22. George Stephanopoulos's explanation: "The President has to get his hair cut like everybody else."

23. Average per-capita federal tax burden, 1992: \$4,153. 1996: \$5,225. Increase: 25.8%.

24. Craig Livingstone.

25. Clinton calls the Defense of Marriage Act "gay baiting, pure and simple"—and promises to sign it.

26. Midnight basketball: Your Federal tax dollars at work.

27. Hillary's chats with Eleanor Roosevelt.

28. Clinton's 1996 budget proposal forecast \$200-billion-plus deficits for the next seven years.

29. "North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb"—Clinton Administration, November 1993. "North Korea already has as many as two nuclear bombs and is continuing to develop atomic weapons"—Clinton Administration, April 1994.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL AND CONNIE COLLIER

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Michael and Connie Collier are a remarkable couple in the community of Lafayette, CA, who recently were named Lafayette's Citizens of the Year for 1996.

The Colliers are a living testament to the value of voluntarism and commitment to community. Michael, a commercial architect, has been instrumental in enhancing the quality of life for all East Bay residents as a member of Lafayette's Design Review Commission and also the city's Planning Commission. In 1990, he joined the Parkland Blue Ribbon Task Force and is currently president of the Lafayette Community Parklands Foundation. The foundation has raised \$115,000 for parks in Lafayette and most recently was instrumental in developing the new 68-acre Lafayette Park.

Connie's service is no less outstanding. Currently the fundraising chair for the Lafayette Arts and Sciences Foundation, an education-oriented outreach designed to enhance the quality of youth education, she has helped raise \$120,000 for local schools through the sale of the "Lafayette Cookbook Collection", which recently was reprinted. Connie's winning the Citizen of the Year honor is also something of a family tradition. Her father, Ed Stokes, was given the same award for his own fine civic work in 1976.